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Notes on some Longhorn beetles from Continental Greece, with description of two new subspecies (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Abstract - New records for the Longhorn-beetles fauna of Continental Greece are here given, together with systematic considerations about some species, with description of the new taxa *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) ssp. *ariannae* from Epirus and Thessaly and *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) ssp. *laurae* from Epirus, Western Thessaly, and Western Macedonia. Keys are furthermore given for the determination of the palaeartic taxa of the genus *Akimerus*, the Greek taxa of the *Vadonia bipunctata*-group and the palaeartic species of the *Agapanthia*-subgenus *Homoblephara*, together with a revised key for the determination of the subgenera of *Agapanthia*.

Key words: Cerambycidae, Continental Greece.

Riassunto - Note su alcuni Cerambicidi della Grecia continentale, con descrizione di due nuove sottospecie (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

Vengono fornite alcune segnalazioni inedite per la fauna di Cerambicidi della Grecia continentale, insieme a considerazioni sistematiche su alcune specie, con descrizione dei due nuovi taxa *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) ssp. *ariannae* di Epiro e Tessaglia e *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) ssp. *laurae* di Epiro, Tessaglia occidentale e Macedonia occidentale. Vengono inoltre fornite chiavi per la determinazione dei taxa paleartici del genere *Akimerus*, dei taxa greci del gruppo di *Vadonia bipunctata* e delle specie paleartiche di *Agapanthia* del sottogenere *Homoblephara*, insieme ad una chiave riveduta per la determinazione dei sottogeneri di *Agapanthia*.

Parole chiave: Cerambycidae, Grecia continentale.

Introduction

The collecting activity we carried out in the last two decades in Continental Greece yielded a rather large amount of new data about the diffusion and systematics of Longhorn Beetles; some of these data have already been published (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004a and 2004b) as for regards the tribes Lepturini and Dorcadiini; further studies about the latter, which are not included here, will be carried out by us in separate publications.



Fig. 1 - Habitat of (di) *Akimerus schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov. near (presso) Vlahava.

Faunistic, systematic and synonymic notes

A list of collected material, together with more or less brief annotations, is given for each species. Two new subspecies are described and, when opportune, indications about the biology and habitat of the species, systematic notes or determination keys are furthermore given. The geonemic data are assembled on the base of the different provinces (nomoi), for which, as well as for the localities, the current transcription of the Greek toponyms in latin letters is here adopted.

Prionus (*Mesoprionus*) *besikanus* Fairmaire, 1855

Fthiotida: Stylida, 23.VI.1985, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Preveza: Agios Thomas, 21.VI.2006, leg. Sabbadini; Ahaia: Patre, VII.1985, leg. Gallizia; Messinia: Kalamata, VI.1985, leg. Monzini.

New for Peloponnesus, and previously recorded from Greece only from Mon. Agiou Dionisiou (=Monastir) in the Mount Olympos massif (Demelt, 1967) and from Metsovo (nom. Ioannina) by Černý (2002).

Stenocorus (*Anisorus*) *quercus* (Goetz, 1783)

Trikala: 5 km S Vlahava, 8/11.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Vlahava, 22.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini.

Previously known only from Kalavryta-Agia Lavra (nom. Ahaia) in

Peloponnesus (Demelt, 1967) and from Neohori, nom. Preveza (Černý, 2002). Several specimens have been collected on wing around deciduous oaks (*Quercus frainetto*) 5 km S Vlahava.

Akimerus schaefferi (Laicharting, 1784) ssp. *ariannae* nov.

Strongly differentiated from the nominal form through the different structure of the apical portion of hind tibiae in ♂♂ and the more variable elytral pattern in ♀♀. In ♂♂, the apex of hind tibiae is characterized by the presence of a strong inner spiny projection, and the uniformly reddish elytra show a well developed sutural stripe of golden adpressed hairs, features which are both lacking or strongly reduced in the nominal form. The ♀ elytral pattern is highly variable, and shows several colour combinations never observed in the nominal form (one of them resembles even the red, black and yellow elytral pattern often observed in *A. berchmansi* Breit, 1915), where it is reddish or black with single yellow medial mark. Differences can be found also in the structure of ♂ genitalia, so that the two subspecies can be distinguished as follows:

<i>A. schaefferi</i> s.str.	<i>A. schaefferi</i> ssp. <i>ariannae</i> nov.
<p>Inner apical angle of ♂ hind tibiae without or at most with feeble and very short spiny projection, which is always much shorter than a sixth of apical spurs (Fig. 14).</p> <p>♂ elytra mainly with scarcely developed sutural band formed by golden adpressed hairs (Fig. 2).</p> <p>♀ elytral pattern moderately variable, mainly reddish (Fig. 6) or black, never with yellow basal and apical markings.</p> <p>Penis without preapical constriction, its apex, except the extreme tip, widely obtuse (Fig. 16).</p>	<p>Inner apical angle of ♂ hind tibiae with well-developed, mainly very strong spiny projection, which is at least one fourth as long as apical spurs. (Fig. 15).</p> <p>♂ elytra always with well developed sutural band formed by golden adpressed hairs (Fig. 3).</p> <p>♀ elytral pattern (Figs. 7-11) highly variable, often with yellow basal and apical markings.</p> <p>Penis with slight preapical constriction, its apex, except the extreme tip, only slightly obtuse (Fig. 17).</p>

Length: 17-20 mm (♂♂), 14.5-25 mm (♀♀).

Holotypus ♂: 1 km SE Vlahava (nom. Trikala), m 900, 21.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini, preserved in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Milan.

Paratypes: same data, 14 ♂♂; same locality, 22.VI.2005, 2 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀; 20.VI.2006, leg. Sabbadini, 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; Vlahava (nom. Trikala), 24 and 28.V.2006, leg. Minetti, 3 ♀♀; 5,3 km SW Vrosina (nom. Ioannina), 265/325 m, 25.VI.2005, 2 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; 26.VI.2005, 6 ♀♀; 20.VI.2006, leg. Sabbadini, 2 ♀♀; Vrosina (nom. Ioannina), 22.VI.2001 and 4.VII.2001, leg. Coquempot, 1 ♂

and 10 ♀♀; 7/8.VII.2003, leg. Coquempot, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; 26.VI.1998, leg. Berger, 1 ♀; Stomio (nom. Larisa), 4.VI.2006 and 3.VII.2006, leg. Minetti, 4 ♂♂, preserved in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Milan, in the collections Berger, Coquempot, Minetti, Rapuzzi, and Sama, and in the authors' collection. All the specimens of the year 2005 were collected by Andrea Sabbadini and his wife Stefania Dusi.

♂♂ have mainly been collected with sunny weather flying at early afternoon in clearings around mature deciduous oaks (*Quercus frainetto*), while ♀♀ have often been collected on flowers. This new subspecies, already recorded simply as *Akimerus schaefferi* (Licharting, 1784) by Berger (2000, 2005), is tenderly devoted to the little Arianna Sabbadini, on the field with her parents at the age of eight months.

The following key includes the so far known taxa of the genus *Akimerus* Serville, 1835.

1. Lateral prothoracic tubercles well developed, strongly protruding and forming a narrowly rounded right angle. Middle portion of pronotal disc at each side of the middle longitudinal depression almost uniformly convex, without marked impression. Temples covered by rather dense golden hairs, scarcely developed, their length in dorsal view not exceeding half length of the posterior eyelobes. Teeth of hind femora acute. Apical portion of penis normal (Figs. 16, 17).....2
- Lateral prothoracic tubercles moderately developed, weakly protruding and forming an obtuse, often widely rounded angle. Middle portion of pronotal disc at each side of the middle longitudinal furrow with marked impression. Temples with rather sparse greyish hairs, about two thirds as long as the posterior eye-lobes in dorsal view. Teeth of hind femora with pointed tip but on the whole obtuse. Apical portion of penis angulose at sides, somewhat harrow-head shaped (Fig. 18). 17-25 mm. South-eastern Turkey*berchmansii* Breit, 1915
2. Inner apical angle of ♂ hind tibiae at most extended into a small point, this shorter than one sixth of the tibial spines (Fig. 14). ♀ elytral pattern rather uniform, mainly reddish with transverse yellow mark at middle, always lacking a lighter basal portion (Fig. 6). Sutural band of golden hairs of ♂ elytra lacking or weakly marked (Fig. 2). Penis parallel-sided (Fig. 16). 15.5-26.5 mm. Central Europe, France and Iberian Peninsula.....*schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) s. str.
- Inner apical angle of ♂ hind tibiae extended into a well-marked spur, this from one fourth to half as long as the tibial spines (Fig. 15). ♀ elytral pattern highly variable, seldom reddish with only a transverse yellow mark at middle, often with lighter basal portion (Figs. 7-11). Sutural band of golden hairs of ♂ elytra well-marked (Fig. 3). Penis with slight preapical constriction (Fig. 17). 14.5-25 mm. Pindos and Thessaly*schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) ssp. *ariannae* nov.

Cortodera aspromontana Müller, 1948

Arkadia: Orhomenos, 1.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Kandila, 25.V.1998, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Vytina, 27.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Alepohori, 29.V.2005, leg. Sabbadini, Agios Petros, 29.V.1987, leg. Nebauer; Argolida: 5 km E Ahladokambos, 2.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, 25 kmSW Argos, 23/24.IV.1996, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini.



Figs. 2-5 - Habitus of ♂ specimens of *Akimerus schaefferi* s. str. from Brečlav (Moravia) (2); *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Holotypus from Vlahava (Greece, nom. Trikala) (3); *A. berchmansi* from 36 km E Bingöl (Turkey, vil. Bingöl) (4); Buğlan Geçidi (Turkey, vil. Bingöl) (5).
Figg. 2-5 - Habitus di esemplari ♂ di *Akimerus schaefferi* s. str. di Brečlav (Moravia) (2); *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Holotypus di Vlahava (Grecia, nom. Trikala) (3); *A. berchmansi* di 36 km E Bingöl (Turchia, vil. Bingöl) (4); Buğlan Geçidi (Turchia, vil. Bingöl) (5).



Figs. 6-9 - Habitus of ♀ specimens of *Akimerus schaefferi* s. str. from Brečlav (Moravia) (6) and *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Paratypi from Vlahava (Greece, nom. Trikala) (7-9).

Figg. 6-9 - Habitus di esemplari ♀ (8-13) di *Akimerus schaefferi* s. str. di Brečlav (Moravia) (6) e *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Paratypi di Vlahava (Grecia, nom. Trikala) (7- 9).



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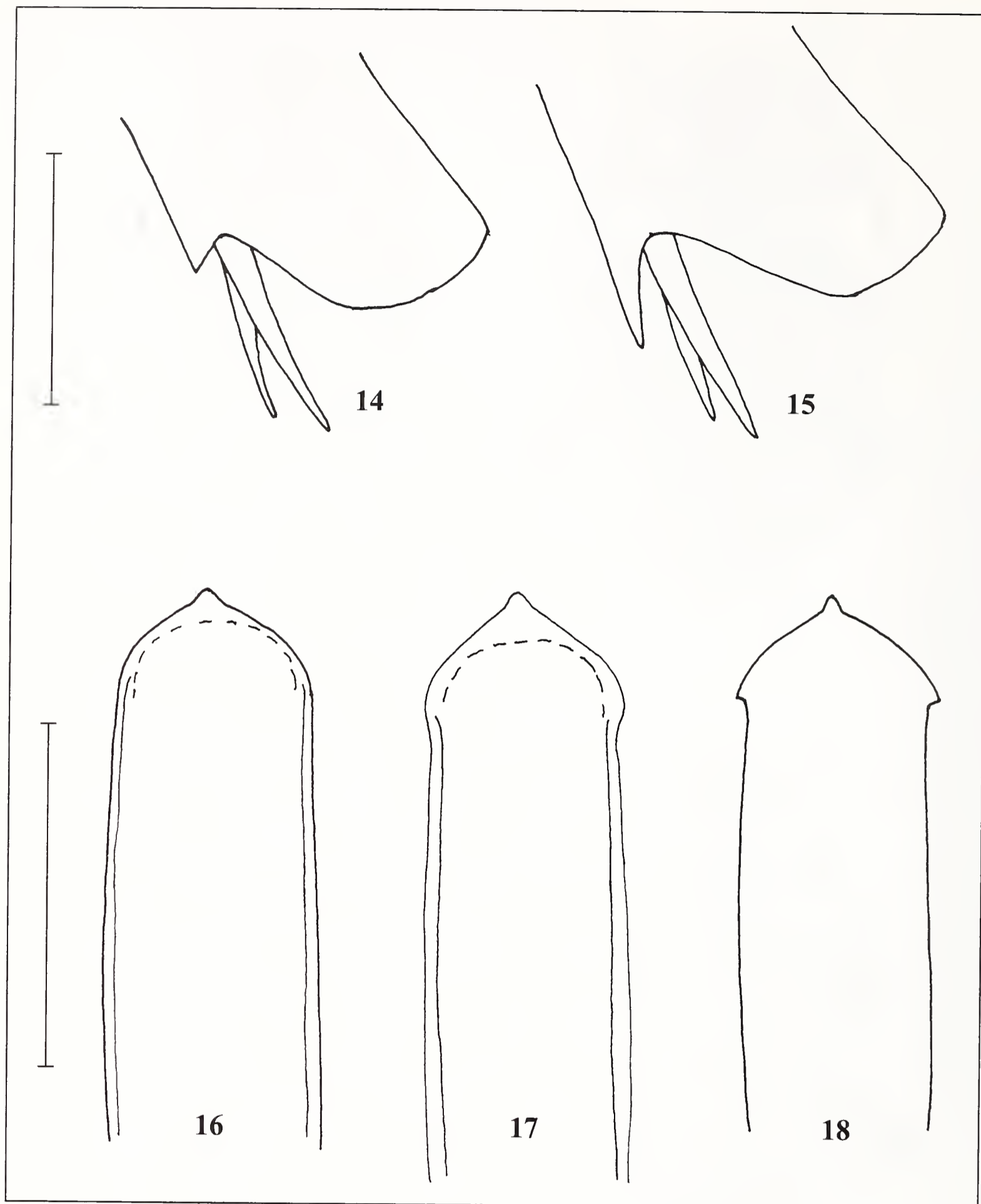
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Figs. 10-13 - Habitus of ♀ specimens of *Akimerus schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Paratypi from Vlahava (Greece, nom. Trikala) (10, 11) and *A. berchmansi* from 36 km E Bingöl (Turkey, vil. Bingöl) (12, 13).

Figg. 10-13 - Habitus di esemplari ♀ (8-13) di *Akimerus schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Paratypi di Vlahava (Grecia, nom. Trikala) (10, 11) e *A. berchmansi* di 36 km E Bingöl (Turchia, vil. Bingöl) (12,13).



Figs. 14, 15 - Apex of δ hind tibia of *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) s. str. from Brečlav (Moravia) (14) and *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Holotypus from Vlahava (Greece, nom. Trikala) (15).
 Figs. 16-18 - Distal portion of δ penis in dorsal view of *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) s. str. from Brečlav (Moravia) (16), *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov.; Holotypus from Vlahava (Greece, nom. Trikala) (17); *A. berchmansii* Breit, 1915 from 36 KmE Bingöl (Turkey, vil. Bingöl) (18).

Figg. 14, 15 - Apice della tibia posteriore δ di *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) s. str. di Brečlav (Moravia) (14) e *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Holotypus di Vlahava (Grecia, nom. Trikala) (15).
 Figs. 16-18 - Porzione istale dell'edeago δ in visione dorsale di *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) s. str. di Brečlav (Moravia) (16); *A. schaefferi* ssp. *ariannae* nov., Holotypus di Vlahava (Grecia, nom. Trikala) (17); *A. berchmansii* Breit, 1915 di 36 KmE Bingöl (Turkey, vil. Bingöl) (18).

Scale (Scala): 1 mm

Recently recorded from Peloponnesus by Sama (2002: 21). We have ascertained that this species occurs in the central and eastern part of this peninsula, while in its northwestern part (Achaia: Kalavryta and Mergaspileo) we collected the related *C. humeralis* (Schaller, 1783), already recorded for this region by Demelt (1967) and Sláma & Slámová (1996), and widely diffused in most part of central and northern Greece. Characters to distinguish the two species were already given by Sama in the aforementioned work; we can add that the two species can be rather easily distinguished because the surface of the narrow elongated unpunctured area present in the middle of pronotum of both species is as dull as the remaining pronotal surface in *C. humeralis*, instead of evidently more shining than it as in *C. aspromontana*. We collected in number the Greek specimens of these species on flowers of both deciduous and evergreen oaks.

Cortodera flavimana (Waltl, 1838)

Florina: Agrapidies, 19/20.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Grevena: 4 km SW Krania, 19.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini.

Recently recorded from Neohori (Preveza) by Černý (2002); former records for this species from Peloponnesus were attributed by Sama to his *C. schurmanni* on occasion of its original description (1997). We collected several specimens on *Ranunculus*-flowers in a wet meadow 4 km SW Krania, and a single specimen from Agrapidies.

Vadonia bisignata (Brullé, 1832) s. str.

Attiki: 4 km S Erythres, 28/29.V.1998 and 21.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Legrena, 1/6.V.1989, leg. Liberto; Korinthia: Loutraki, 24.V.2005, leg. Sabbadini; Arkadia: Tripoli, 18.VI.1986, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, between Davia and Piana, V.1985, leg. Brandl, Kardaras, 26.V.1985, leg. Racheli; Argolida: Oros Ktenias m 600, 26.V.2000, leg. Gobbi; Lakonia: Oros Taygetos, 19.VI.1989, leg. Sciaky, Krioneri, 30.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini.

This species was generically described from Peloponnesus (Brullé, 1832) and subsequently recorded from several provinces of southern Greece: Ahaia (Daniel & Daniel, 1891), Ilia (Oertzen, 1886), Arkadia (Černý, 2002), Laconia (Demelt 1981, Daniel & Daniel, 1891, Holzschuh, 1986, Černý, 2002) and Attica (Holzschuh, 1984a). We know the species also from some localities from central and north-western Greece; for these there are in literature only records from nomos Ioannina (Sláma & Slámová, 1996 and Černý, 2002). The specimens of the southern populations (Peloponnesus and Attica), corresponding to the nominal form, are quite different from those of the northern ones, which therefore can be assigned to the below described distinct subspecies.

Vadonia bisignata (Brullé, 1832) ssp. *laurae* nov.

Different from the nominal subspecies from Peloponnesus and Attica through the smaller size, the shape of prothorax, more weakly rounded at sides near

base, the stouter apex of penis and other characters, summarized in the following comparative key:

<i>V. bisignata</i> s.str.	<i>V. bisignata</i> ssp. <i>laurae</i> nov.
Size larger (12-18 mm). Elytral pubescence light yellowish over the whole surface or darkened only towards apex. Raised hairs of abdomen scarce over the whole surface. Sides of prothorax rather strongly curved posteriorly near the basal constriction. Penis with very slender apical portion (Figs. 19, 20).	Size smaller (9.5-15 mm). Elytral pubescence entirely darkened or light yellowish only on the basal half. Raised hairs of abdomen rather abundant in the basal portion. Sides of prothorax very weakly curved posteriorly near the basal constriction. Penis with stouter apical portion (Figs. 21-23).

Holotypus ♂: 3.5 km S Milia (nom. Ioannina), 23.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini, preserved in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Milan.

Paratypi: same data, 11 ♂♂ ad 4 ♀♀; same locality and collectors, 19.VI.2005, 6 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; Metsovo m 1400 (nom. Ioannina), 2.VI.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1 ♀; Kalivia m 550 (nom. Ioannina), 28.V.1989, leg. Zoia, 1 ♀; Vikos (nom. Ioannina), 4.VI.2006, leg. Sabbadini, 10 ♂♂ and 12 ♀♀; Ioannina (nom. Ioannina), 16.VI.1983 and 13.VI.1984, 8 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; Katara 1500 m (nom. Ioannina), 25/28.VI.1981, leg. Colonnelli, 1 ♀; Oros Peristeri 2000 m (nom. Ioannina), 12.VII.1984, leg. Osella, 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; Agiofillo (nom. Trikala), 23.V.1995, leg. Talamelli, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀; Oros Tringia 2000 m (nom. Trikala), 18.VII.1983, leg. Bellò, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀; Kastanea (nom. Kozani), 23.VI.1985, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Polymylos (nom. Kozani), 25.VI.1987, leg. Pagliacci, 1 ♀; Spilia (nom. Larisa), 16.VI.2006, leg. Sabbadini, 26 ♂♂ and 12 ♀♀; same locality, 29.V.1995, leg. Talamelli, 1 ♀, preserved in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Milan, in collection Sama and in the authors' collection.

We refer to this subspecies, devoted to one's (A. S.) of the authors sister, also the records of *V. bisignata* from nomos Ioannina by Sláma & Slámová (1996) and by Černý (2002).

Vadonia dojranensis Holzschuh, 1984 ssp. *mahri* Holzschuh, 1986, **comb. nov.**

Thessaloniki: Nea Apolonia, 16.V.1961, leg. Perissinotto; Halkidiki: Sithonia, 30.V.1982, leg. Epping; Serres: Sidirokastro, 2/3.VI.1986, leg. Zange, Amfipoli, 8.V.1983, leg. Berra; Kavala: Lekani, 21 and 24.VI.1989, 30.VI.1991, leg. Etonti; Drama: Stavros, 15.V.2001, leg. Pavesi, Maras, 26.VI.1998, leg. Pavesi; Rodopi: Sapes, 27.V.1984, leg. Sama.

Already recorded for the provinces of Kavala: Philippi (loc. typ.), and Drama: Granitis, data given by Holzschuh (1986) for his *Vadonia bisignata* ssp. *mahri*,

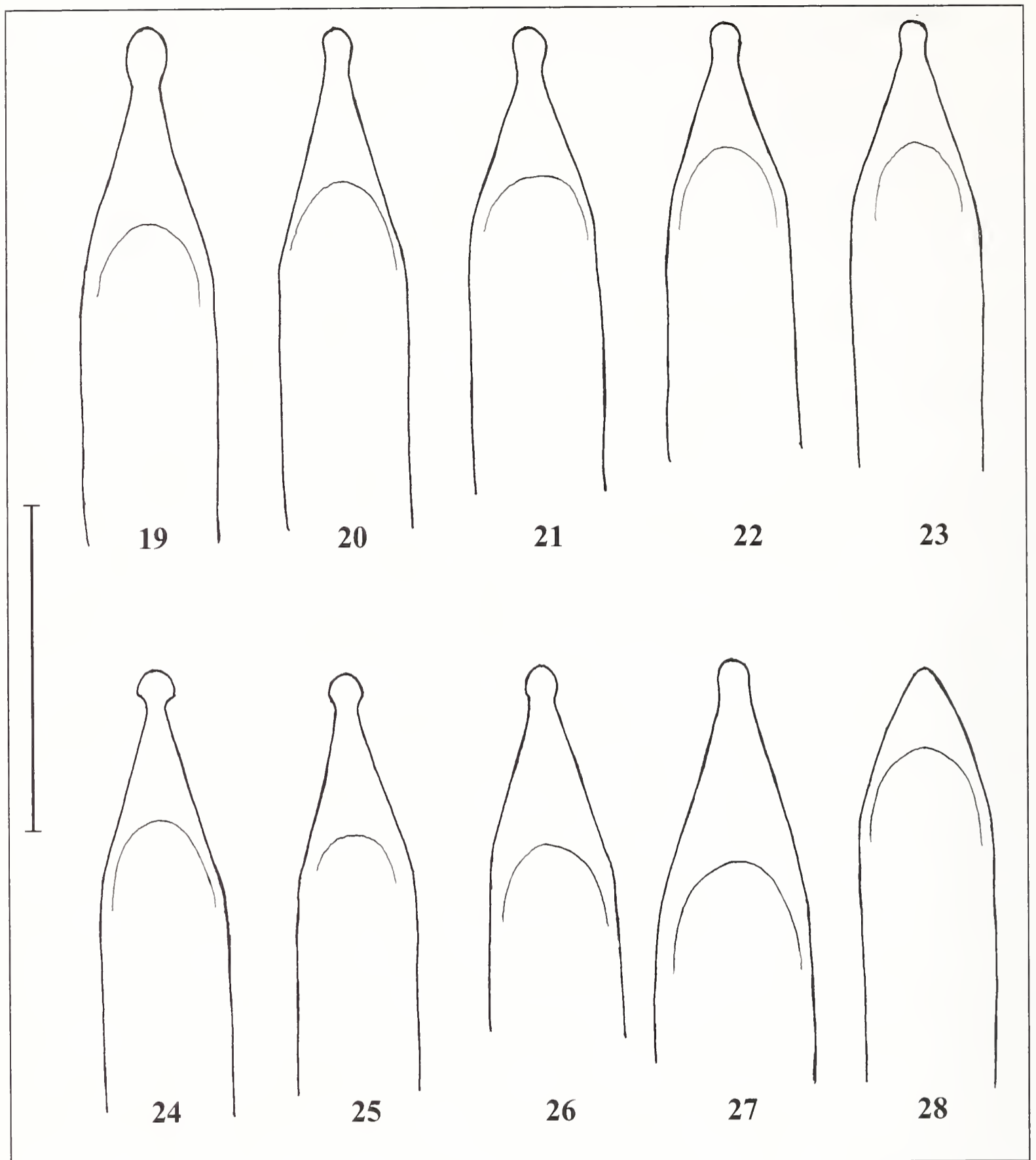
described as distinguished from *V. bisignata* s. str. through the shorter point of penis, which lacks, differently from *V. dojranensis* Holzschuh, 1984, an apical disc. In the rather rich series of specimens from Central and Eastern Macedonia we examined, the pubescence of front femora and of abdomen seems to indicate for this taxon a closer relationship to *V. dojranensis* than to *V. bisignata*, so we prefer to consider *mahri* as subspecies of the former, because of the characters given in the following key, including the taxa of the *V. bipunctata*-group (*sensu* K. & J. Daniel, 1891) from Greece.

1. Temples angulate, feebly obtuse. Elytra shorter, in ♂♂ strongly tapering, about 2.2 times as long as basally broad. Apical portion of penis relatively stout and uniformly tapering (Fig. 28). 9.5-13 mm. Serbia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania; recorded from north-western Greece by Černý (2002)
.....*moesiaca* (K. & J. Daniel, 1891)
- Temples rounded or angulate, but in the latter case widely obtuse. Elytra more elongate, in ♂♂ less evidently tapering, about 2.4 times as long as basally broad. Apical portion of penis much slenderer, laterally subsinuate or apically enlarged into a more or less marked apical disc (Figs. 19-27).....2
2. Internal surface of front femora with strongly raised hairs. Pubescence of abdomen, at least in the middle, formed by moderately and strongly raised hairs, the latter ones long and rather dense. Melanic specimens occurring in populations of both subspecies (*dojranensis* Holzschuh, 1986 s. lat.).....3
- Internal surface of front femora only with curved and moderately raised hairs. Abdominal pubescence formed by adpressed and raised hairs, the latter ones sparse or very sparse and usually short. No melanic specimen so far known for the species (*bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) s. lat.).....4
3. Apical portion of penis with well-marked and enlarged apical disc (Fig. 24). The more recumbent abdominal pubescence evidently raised also at sides. 10.5-15 mm. Rep. of Macedonia*dojranensis* Holzschuh, 1984 s. str.
- Apical disc of penis scarcely developed or lacking (Figs. 25-27). The more recumbent abdominal pubescence evidently raised only in the middle of abdomen. 9-15 mm. Eastern Greek Macedonia.....
.....*dojranensis* ssp. *mahri* Holzschuh, 1986
4. Apical portion of penis slenderer (Figs. 19, 20). Raised abdominal pubescence scarce. Sides of prothorax rather strongly curved posteriorly. Size usually larger: 12-18 mm. Attica, Peloponnesus*bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) s.str.
- Apical portion of penis stouter (Figs. 21-23). Raised abdominal pubescence denser at least in the basal portion. Sides of prothorax weakly curved posteriorly. Size usually smaller: 9.5-15 mm. North-western Greece and western Greek Macedonia*bisignata* ssp. *laurae* nov.

Paracorymbia (s. str.) *simplonica* (Fairmaire, 1885) ssp. *ondreji* (Slama 1993)

Trikala: 2 km S Kalliroi, 20.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini.

Previously known only from the type locality of Mount Parnassos (Sláma, 1993). The elevation to specific rank of *P. simplonica*, erroneously indicated by us in a former publication (2004a) as not yet established, had previously been stated, as a matter of fact, both by Vitali (1999) and Sama (2002).



Figs. 19-28 - Distal portion of δ penis in dorsal view of: *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) s. str. from Tripoli (Greece, nom. Arkadia) (19) and Erythres (Greece, nom. Attiki) (20); *V. bisignata* ssp. *laurae* nov., Holotypus from 3.5 km S Milia (Greece, nom. Ioannina) (21), Paratypes from Agiofillo (Grecia, nom. Trikala) (22) and Spilia (Greece, nom. Larisa) (23); *V. dojranensis* Holzschuh, 1984 s. str. from 10 km NW Titov Veles (Rep. of Macedonia) (24); *V. dojranensis* ssp. *mahri* Holzschuh, 1986 from Sidirokastro (Greece, nom. Serres) (25), Maras (Greece, nom. Drama) (26) and Nea Apolonia (Grecia, nom. Thessaloniki) (27); *V. moesiaca* (K. & J. Daniel, 1891) from Sluntchev Briag (Bulgaria, prov. Varna) (28).

Figs. 19-28 - Porzione dorsale dell'edeago δ in visione dorsale di: *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) s. str. di Tripoli (Grecia, nom. Arkadia) (19), Erythres (Grecia, nom. Attiki) (20); *V. bisignata* ssp. *laurae* nov., Holotypus di 3.5 km S Milia (Grecia, nom. Ioannina) (21), Paratypes di Agiofillo (Grecia, nom. Trikala) (22) e Spilia (Grecia, nom. Larisa) (23); *V. dojranensis* Holzschuh, 1984 s. str. di 10 km NW Titov Veles (Rep. di Macedonia) (24); *V. dojranensis* ssp. *mahri* Holzschuh, 1986 di Sidirokastro (Grecia, nom. Serres) (25), Maras (Grecia, nom. Drama) (26) e Nea Apolonia (Grecia, nom. Thessaloniki) (27); *V. moesiaca* (K. & J. Daniel, 1891) from Sluntchev Briag (Bulgaria, prov. Varna) (28).

Scale (Scala): 1 mm.

Xylotrechus (Rusticoclytus) rusticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Trikala: 9 km W Kalambaka, 30.V.1998, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Larisa: Spilia, 16.VI.2006, leg. Sabbadini; Fthiotida: Metallio, 20.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Ahaia: Kalavryta-Agia Lavra, 25.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini.

New for Peloponnesus, and previously recorded only from the slopes of Mount Parnassos (Oertzen, 1886) and of Mount Olympos (Černý, 2002).

Clytus tropicus (Panzer, 1795)

Trikala: 5 km S Vlahava, 8/11.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini.

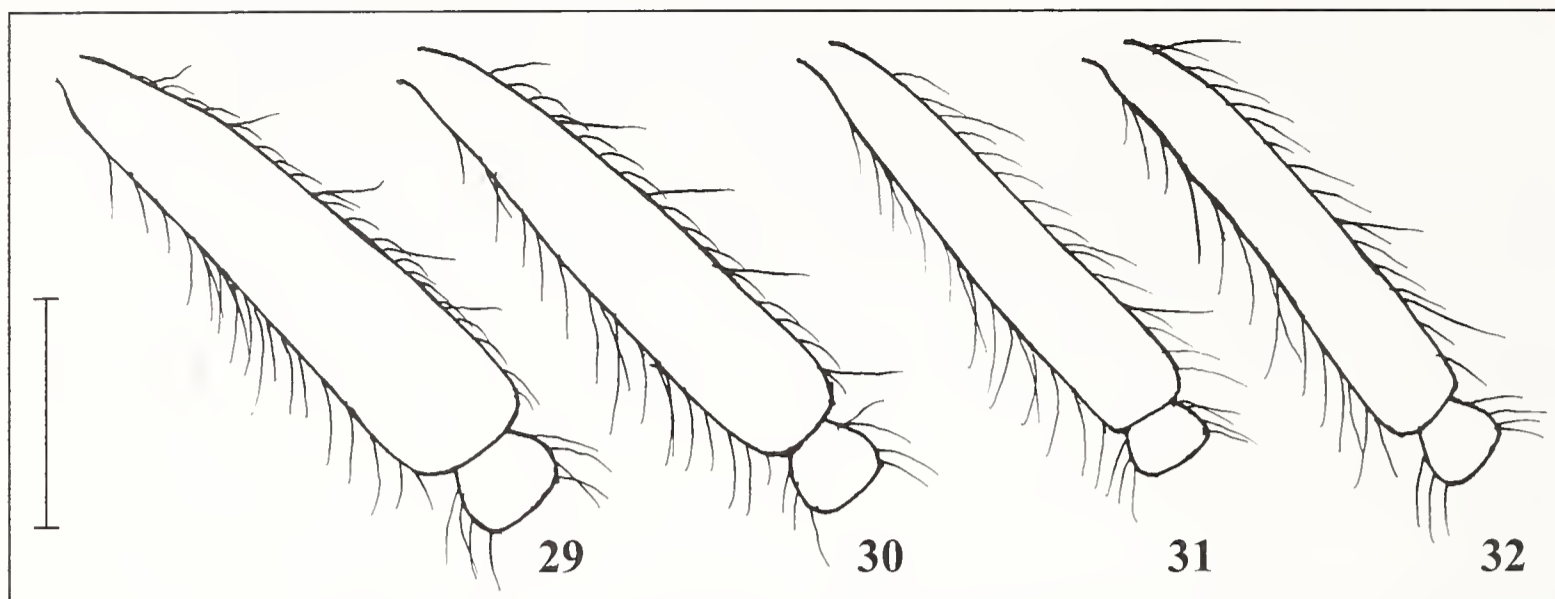
Already recorded from Greece, with no further indication, by Althoff & Danilevsky (1997: 26); we do not know any other record from Greece in literature. We found several specimens running on the trunk of decaying deciduous oaks (*Quercus frainetto*), and collected oak wings from which we obtained further specimens *ex larva*.

Agapanthia (Homoblephara) maculicornis (Gyllenhal, 1817)

Ioannina: 3.5 km S Milia, 19.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini; Trikala: 7 km W Afhin Kataras, 2.VI.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Grevena: Anixi, 16/17.V.2005, leg. Sabbadini and 7/8.V.2006, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Florina: Anargiri, 8.V.2000, leg. Gudenzi.

Already recorded from Anixi by Berger (2005). Collected by us on *Chondrilla juncea* (Asteraceae), in number near Anixi. In all specimens, the pubescence of the outer side of antennal scape (Fig. 30), with short adpressed and long raised hairs is somewhat intermediate between that of the specimens of Middle-eastern Europe, with short and longer hairs, both more or less raised (Figs. 31, 32) and that of the Italian specimens of *Agapanthia davidi* Sláma, 1986, with almost exclusively short adpressed hairs (Fig. 29), putting so in question the specific validity of the latter taxon, which we therefore prefer to consider as simple subspecies, with the name of *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1871) ssp. *davidi* Sláma, 1986, **stat. nov.**

As far as the subgenus *Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 is concerned, we take advantage of the opportunity to add in it here, besides the species we already attributed to the subgenus (*A. maculicornis*, *davidi*, *korostelevi* and *orbachi*), also *A. fallax* Holzschuh, 1974, which we erroneously ascribed with some doubts, on the base of a single rather damaged specimen, to our subgenus *Smaragdula*. The study of further material showed that this species must be transferred to the subgenus *Homoblephara* for its antennal raised pubescence, internally denser on third joint than on the following ones, even though distinguished from all other species through its not basally ringed antennal joints. The latter character must be therefore excluded from our key of the subgenera of *Agapanthia* Mulsant, 1839 (2004c:124-125), while further characters can be added there, so that our former key of the subgenera of *Agapanthia* (originally in Italian) may be modified as follows:



Figs. 29-32 - ♂ Antennal scape of: *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817) ssp. *davidi* Sláma, 1986 from Lago Pantano (Italy, Basilicata) (29); intermediate form between the latter and the nominative subspecies from Anixi (Greece, nom. Grevena) (30); *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817) s. str. from Budapest (Hungary) (31); Tikhaja Juravka (Russia, prov. Rostov) (32).

Figs. 29-32 - Scapo antennale ♂ di: *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817) ssp. *davidi* Sláma, 1986 di Lago Pantano (Italia, Basilicata) (29); forma intermedia fra quest'ultima e la sottospecie nominale di Anixi (Grecia, nom. Grevena) (30); *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817) s. str. di Budapest (Ungheria) (31); Tikhaja Juravka (Russia, prov. Rostov) (32).

Scale (Scala): 1 mm.

1. Sculpture of pronotum transversely strigose or rugose. Light clothing of elytra formed by isolated tufts of thick whitish raised hairs, sometimes absent
.....*Stichodera* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004
- Sculpture of pronotum not transversely strigose or rugose. Light clothing of elytra never formed by isolate tufts of whitish hairs2
2. Adpressed clothing of elytra formed by coppery lancet-shaped scales. Pronotum with lateral bands of light pubescence, totally lacking a central longitudinal band*Drosotrichia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004
- Adpressed clothing of elytra absent or formed by slender hairs. Pronotum with or without lateral bands of light hairs, in the former case also with a median longitudinal band.....3
3. Raised hairs of the inner margin of third antennal joint variously dense, forming or not an apical tuft, but also in the latter case always evidently denser in the apical portion.....4
- Raised hairs of the inner margin of third antennal joint variously dense, never forming an apical tuft and always almost uniformly dense along the whole length of the joint, never denser in the apical portion5
4. Pubescence of the antennal scape at most slightly denser towards apex. Elytral apex subacute, elytral integument at most slightly metallic
.....*Agapanthiella* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004
- Pubescence of the antennal scape strongly condensed at apex, where it forms a dense tuft of black hairs. Elytral apex widely rounded, elytral integument of a vivid metallic blue.....*Amurobia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004

5. Sculpture and clothing of elytra uniform over the whole surface, a sutural band is always lacking. Abdominal pubescence uniform, not interrupted by glabrous points6
 - Elytral sculpture finer and denser along suture, in corrispondance of a white sutural band. Abdominal clothing interrupted by glabrous points
.....*Agapanthia* s.str.
6. Raised hairs of the internal margin of third antennal joint relatively spaced, not denser than those of joints 4th and 5th. Elytral integument with vivid blue or green metallic tinge*Smaragdula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004
 - Raised hairs of the internal margin of third antennal joint abundant, distinctly denser than those of joints 4th and 5th. Elytral integument with no or at most only feeble metallic tinge*Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004

The so far known species of the subgenus *Homoblephara* can be determined through the following key:

1. All antennal joints without basal rings formed by whitish hairs Pubescence of the dorsal and outer surface of antennal scape formed by whitish adressed hairs. 9-11 mm. South-eastern Turkey*fallax* Holzschuh, 1974
 - Antennal joints from fourth with basal ring formed by whitish hairs. Pubescence of the dorsal and outer surface of antennal scape at least partially formed by blackish raised hairs2
2. Elytra over the whole basal half with long raised and forwards curved hairs, clothed by sparse and very thin adressed hairs, which do not alter the blackish ground colour. 10-14 mm. Israel*orbachi* Sama, 1993
 - The more or less raised elytral hairs never curved forwards, elytra with whitish adressed hairs that partially cover the blackish ground colour3
3. Third antennal joint covered by whitish hairs only over a strongly reduced basal portion. Basal third of elytra with long and strongly raised pubescence. 8.5-14 mm. Outer surface of antennal scape with short and longer, both more or less raised hairs (ssp. *maculicornis* s. str., from Middle-eastern Europe), or almost exclusively with short adressed hairs (ssp. *davidi* Sláma, 1986, from Southern Italy and Sicily). Intermediate forms, with short adressed and rather abundant longer raised hairs on the outer surface of scape occur in Northern Greece
.....*maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817)
 - Third antennal joint covered by whitish hairs over its whole internal margin. Elytral pubescence scarcely raised also in the basal portion. 10.5-14 mm. Armenia*korostelevi* Danilevsky, 1987

Mallosia (s. str.) *graeca* (Sturm 1843)

Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki, 16.V.1984, collector unknown; Fokida: Kastelli, 5.V.1995, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Ahaia: Kalvaryta, VI.1959, leg. Schurmann, 5 km E Kalavryta, 25/27.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Kalavryta-Agia Lavra, 25.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Megaspileo, 15.V.2004, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini; Korinthia: Stymfalia, 23/28.V.1998, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, 6 kmSW Psari,

23.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Arkadia: 3 km S Kandila, 23/24.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Lakonia: Sparti, VI.1969, leg. Schurmann.

Described from Argolida (Nauplia) and already recorded from several localities of southern Greece: Küster, 1846; Oertzen, 1886; Demelt, 1967; Sláma & Slámová, 1996; Berger, 2005; furthermore, the biology of the species has been recently studied by F. & J.-P. Renvazé (2004). We collected ♂♂ often on wing on late morning or early afternoon, ♀♀ and couples on *Eryngium creticum* (Apiaceae), and occasionally single ♀♀ also on ground. A single ♀ from Northern Greece (Thessaloniki) differs from all other specimens we have examined (93 ♂♂ and 47 ♀♀ from Fokida and Peloponnesus) in having shorter elytra and much denser whitish adpressed pubescence on head, prothorax and abdomen; if such differences were constant features of the northern populations, these might be assigned to a separate subspecies.

Pilemia inarmata Holzschuh, 1984

Fthiotida: Oros Iti, 10/11.V.2004, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini; Fokida: Lidoriki, 3.V.2004, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini; Ahaia: Oros Erimanthos (northern slopes over Kalentzi), 29.IV.2000, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini; Korinthia: 3 km E Stymfalia, 23/27.V.2004, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Arkadia: Neohori, 30.IV.1995, leg. Gobbi.

Previously known only from Peloponnesus: Arkadia (loc. typ. env. of Tripoli, Holzschuh 1984b) and Ahaia (Demelt 1967, sub *Phytoecia tigrina* Mulsant, 1851; Holzschuh 1984b). The specimens from Oros Erimanthos were collected on *Anchusa hybrida* (Boraginaceae).

Musaria argus (Frölich, 1793)

Ioannina: 8 km W Afhin Kataras, 15.V.2005, leg. Sabbadini
New for Greece. A single specimen collected on wing.

Phytoecia (s.str.) *coerulea* (Scopoli 1772) s.str.

Kerkyra: Oros Pantokrator m 900, 10.V.1996, leg. Pavesi; Grevena: Anixi, 17.V.2005, leg. Sabbadini; Thesprotia: Igoumenitsa, 30.V.1998, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Ioannina: 3.5 km S Milia, 19.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini, Metsovo, 1.400 m, 18.V.2005, leg. Sabbadini, Kipi, 31.V.1989, leg. Sciaky; Trikala: Analipsi, 19.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini, 1 km S Vlahava, 900 m, 21.VI.2005, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini, 5 km S Vlahava, 8/11.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Fthiotida: Anavra, 6.V.2004, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini, Makrakomi, 9.V.2004, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini; Fokida: Lidoriki, 3.V.2004, leg. Dusi & Sabbadini.

Previously recorded for Greece from Mount Parnassos (Oertzen, 1886) and the provinces of Serres (Paliazeas, 1937), Ioannina (Černý, 2002) and Attica (Demelt, 1967).

Phytoecia (s.str.) *coerulea* (Scopoli, 1772) ssp. *baccueti* (Brullé, 1832)

Korinthia: 3 km E Stymfalia, 23/28.V.1998, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Arkadia:

Orhomenos, 4.V.1999 and 1.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, 8 km NE Levidi, 1.V.2000, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, Kandila, 25.V.1998, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini, 3 km SW Kandila, 23/24.V.2001, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini; Argolida: Pelei, 27.V.1998, leg. Pesarini & Sabbadini.

Described from Messinia (loc. typ. Modon, currently Methoni) and already recorded from Ahaia (Demelt, 1967), Korinthia (Alziar, 1984) and Laconia (Oertzen 1886). Collected in number near Stymfalia on *Sinapis arvensis* (Brassicaceae). Even though not yet clearly established, the subspecific rank of this taxon seems to be confirmed, at least as for regards the Greek fauna, by the fact that all the specimens from Peloponnesus (more than two hundreds examined by us) show a round and well developed red pronotal fleck, absent in all the only a few less abundant specimens of the typical form we examined from other parts of Greece: in a single ♀ from Thesprotia the pronotum shows a thin and short reddish line (not a rounded fleck) in the middle of disc, while it is always uniformly metallic in all other specimens.

Oberea (s. str.) *pupillata* (Gyllenhal, 1817)

Ethiotida: Tithorea, 22 and 23.V.2005, leg. Sabbadini.

Collected on *Lonicera etrusca* (Caprifoliaceae). Previously known for Greece only from Pieria: Kastanea (Paliazeas, 1937).

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